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OBSERVATIONS.

Obs.	Date, 1906.	Julian Day, G. M. T.	Observed Magnitude.			Weight.
			a	*b*	*v*	
1	Sept. 28	2417482.75	$7^m.02$	$8^m.88$	$9^m.12$	1
2	Oct. 3	87.68	7 .09	8 .81	9 .11	⅓
3	" 5	89.81	7 .02	8 .88	9 .17	⅔
4	" 26	7510.69	7 .01	8 .89	9 .46	1
5	" 29	13.81	7 .00	8 .90	9 .37	1
6	" 31	15.67	7 .01	8 .89	9 .36	⅔
7	Nov. 5	20.78	6 .95	8 .95	9 .42	⅔
8	" 26	41.73	7 .08	8 .82	9 .63	⅔
9	" 27	42.73	7 .00	8 .90	9 .54	⅔

NOTE.—*v,* the variable, is in effect compared with the ***mean*** of *a* and *b;* the error of observation of the constant stars is equally distributed between them.

JAMES D. MADDRILL.

Note on the Chile Earthquake of August 16th.

The cable messages received through the Department of State and directly from Dr. CURTIS, at Mt. Hamilton on August 23d and 24th, respectively, brought the comforting messages that the Mills Observatory was undamaged and Dr. CURTIS and family and Mr. PADDOCK were safe. Dr. CURTIS'S letter of confirmation, written August 17th, reached me on October 20th; no mails were despatched until a fortnight after the catastrophe, and the letter was fifty-one days en route.

Dr. CURTIS states that "there were two hard shocks separated by an interval of a few seconds, the total duration of the severe motion being $4^m\ 50^s$. I started counting the seconds to time it; but changed to a sudden wish to see the lamps put out, and ended in a rush for the rain-drenched patio. The din was very great and all around could be heard the shrieks of the people. . . . A corner of our garden-wall was down, the rear (adobe) wall of our house was nearly all down, there was a five-inch crack at the ceiling where the side wall of the dining-room had nearly gone down, and there was fallen plaster and stucco everywhere. Nearly all of Santiago slept out of doors that night, in spite of the rain. . . . The after-effects of the 'quake have been remarkably persistent. The earth was literally in continuous movement for four hours after the heavy shock, during all of which time the lamps kept quivering, with only an occasional intermission of rarely over thirty seconds. Every once in a while came a heavier temblor that sent us hurrying to the doors. After midnight [the great terremoto was at 8:00 P.M.] there were longer intervals when there was no movement, but sharp shocks came at 2:00 and 4:00 A.M. This has kept up all day." The total number of after-shocks up to the 20th was over one hundred, and they continued to be numerous for many days following.

The damages at the observatory were limited to a little broken glassware in the dark-room, and to the cracking of a stone wall in the outbuilding used as watchman's and storage quarters. The road up to the observatory was filled in places with rock-slides, and in other places the road-bed slipped down the mountain. The instruments, dome, and main buildings were uninjured.

I hope that we may regard the severe ordeals through which the Lick Observatory passed on April 18th and the Mills Observatory on August 16th as entirely exceptional.

W. W. CAMPBELL.

ERRATUM.

In No. 108 of these *Publications,* under the figure opposite page 212, *for* "these," *read* "the three."